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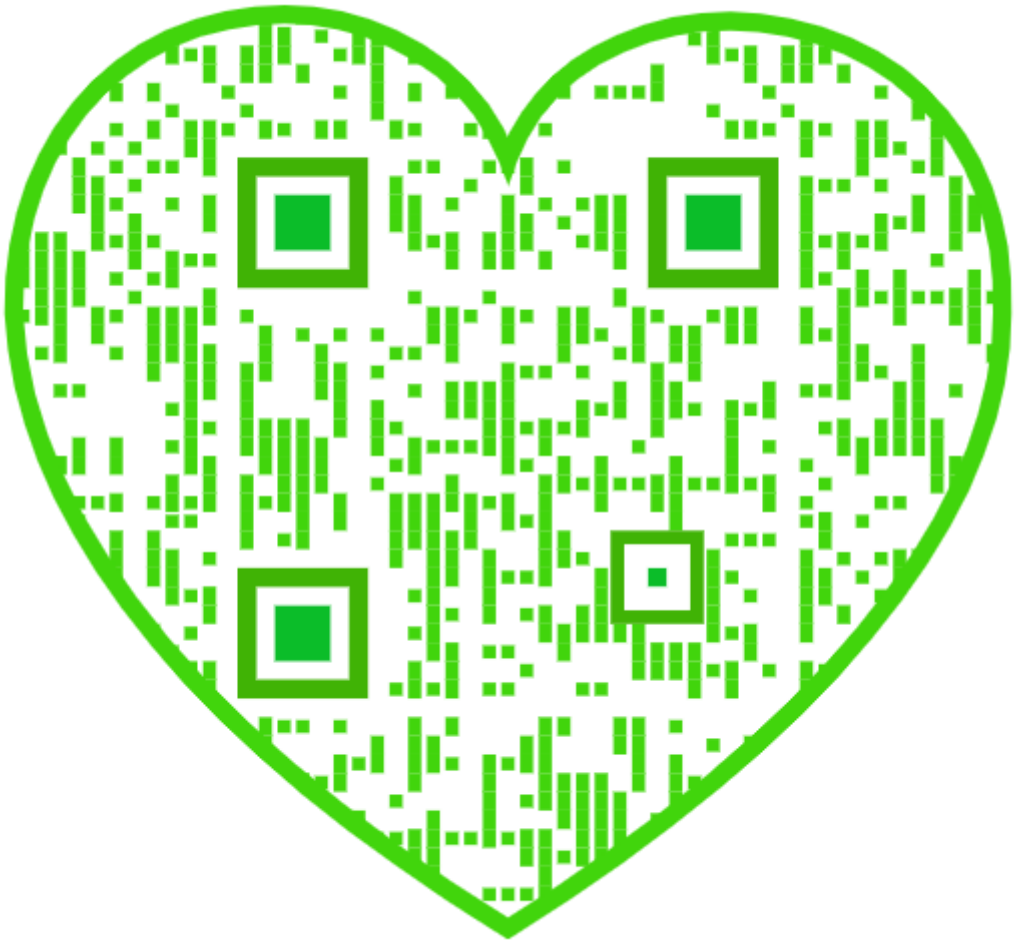

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POCKETBOOK

OF

VETERINARY MEDICAL PRACTICE

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PREFACE

Science has made long strides toward advancement in the field of therapeutics; the biggest change has taken place, however, in Veterinary Therapeutics. The old-fashioned idea that few diseases in the lower animals were curable, if at all recognizable, and that quart-bottle doses of some mixture or other were necessary to combat the same, is fast becoming obsolete. Scientific research has shown us that the lower animals are not only subject to the same diseases, but can be cured by the same methods and with the same remedies, and with no larger doses than the human subject needs. At first thought this assertion would seem exaggerated, but when we consider that horses, cattle, etc., are purely vegetarians, and that, as a consequence, their systems are not con-

taminated with highly-seasoned and indigestible food, and that they are not addicted to drugs or liquor, but are in a natural condition, it can be more readily understood why they respond to small doses of medicine. The author having put this to a test in general practice, decided to record the results of his work and publish them for the benefit of all practitioners.

After all, correct diagnosis and successful treatment is the ultimate object of medicine. Pathology, although a very important study, from its scientific interest, is of little use to us in the prophylaxis and the cure of disease.

The main rule to be followed in making use of this little book is: "Give small doses, often repeated, till effect," and to give the indicated remedy so long as it is attended with improvement in the patient's condition before a change is made. The dose for the horse is ten drops; cattle, fifteen drops; sheep, dogs, hogs and cats, from three to five drops. The triturations

are to be given the same as the tinctures, viz: ten grains to horses, fifteen grains to cattle, etc. The liquid preparations are best administered with a half ounce hard rubber syringe. The triturates dry on the tongue with a spoon. The author always gives the tinctures diluted in a little cold water.

Although the names are given to the various diseases, they do not furnish any definite data by which the doctor can select the remedy, but he must take every case as he finds it, and select his remedy in accordance with the symptoms presented, always bearing in mind that there are no two cases of a given sickness or disease exactly alike, but that "*every case is a law unto itself.*"

In conclusion, it is hoped that this little book will prove a help to the veterinary practitioner, for whom it has been written.

THE AUTHOR.

Big Rapids, Mich., August, 1909.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

× stands for "alternated with."

DOSAGE.

Horses	10 drops.
Cattle	15 drops.
Colts and calves	5–10 drops.
Hogs	3–8 drops.
Sheep	3–5 drops.
Dogs and cats	1–6 drops.

When several remedies are named in succession, it means that the prescriber is to use them in the order given; allowing each remedy sufficient time to act before changing to the next. It is to be understood, however, that the prescriber is to continue giving one remedy as long as the required results are obtained and to change to the next only when the preceding one has exhausted its usefulness.

All remedies are to be administered in the first potency (1x), except those enumerated below. Some authorities favor high potencies all through, but in the years of practical experience, the author has found that the majority of the remedies given to the domestic animals work far more satisfactorily in the first dilution or trituration, whichever it might be. Those which work best in higher attenuation are as follows:

Apis mel., 3x.
Apium virus, 3x.— 6x.
Arsenicum album, 2x.–6x.
Asafœtida, 3x.
Calcarea arsen., 3x.
Calcarea iodat., 3x.
Camphora, 3x.
Cannabis Ind., 2x.
Cantharis, 3x.
Causticum, 3x.
China, 2x.
Coffea, 3x.
Cuprum ars., 4x.
Ferrum carbon., 2x.

Glonoin, 5x.
Graphites, 3x.
Hepar sulph. calc., 3x.
Ipecacuanha, 3x.
Kali bichrom., 2x.–3x.
Kreosotum, 3x.
Lachesis, 6x.–12x.
Lycopodium, 2x.–3x.
Mercur. cyanat., 6x.
Merc. iod. rubr., 2x.–4x.
Merc. solub., 6x.
Merc. subl. cor., 6x.
Merc. viv., 6x.
Muriatic. acidum, 2x.–3x.
Nitri acidum, 3x.
Nux vomica, 1x.–6x.
Ol. terebinth, 3x.–6x.
Petroleum, 3x.
Phosphorus, 3x.–6x.
Phosphori acidum, 2x.–3x.
Plumb. acet., 1x.–3x.
Sepia, 3x.
Silicea, 3x.
Stramonium, 3x.
Stannum, 3x.

Sulphur, 3x.–6x.
Sulphuric acidum, 3x.
Symphytum, 3x.
Tartarus emeticus, 3x.
Tartarus stibiatus, 3x.
Thuja occident., 3x.
Veratrum album, 2x.–6x.
Veratrum viride, 2x.–6x.
Zincum sulph., 3x.

Code of Common Suggestive Diagnostic Symptoms.

Abscesses, internal — Blood-poisoning, pneumonia, pharyngitis.

Abscesses on body—Blood-poisoning.

Abscesses at root of tooth—Caries.

Abdomen, enlarged and pendulous — Dropsy.

Action when lifting legs sharp and jerky, with very cautious putting down of the feet—Shiverer, stringhalt.

Anxious countenance—Congestion of lungs, asthma, gastritis, rupture of stomach, peritonitis.

Appetite, capricious—Chronic glanders, indigestion, dropsy, diabetes insipidus.

Appetite, loss of—Simple fever, bilious fever, erysipelas, glanders, weed, purpura, bronchitis, pneumonia, New Market fever, possible poisoning, dysentery, congestion of liver.

Blood dark, does not form clot—Blood-poisoning, purpura.

Bloodspots, small, on nasal membrane—Purpura.

Blood oozes from swellings about body—Purpura.

Blood drips continuously from swellings—Purpura.

Body covered with patches of cold sweat—Congestion of lungs, palpitation, bowel obstruction, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Bones of the face bulge out—Advanced nasal gleet.

Breathing weak, with deep sighing—Rupture of stomach.

Breath drawn in easily and quickly—Asthma.

Breath foul—Bilious fever, erysipelas, caries.

Breathing irregular—Carditis, meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Breath expired with difficulty—Asthma, heart disease.

Breathing rapid and distressed—Pleurisy, New Market fever, palpitation, cardi-

tis, spasm of diaphragm, flatulent colic, lockjaw.

Breathing quickened—Simple fever, bilious fever, strangles, erysipelas, glanders, farcy-anthrax, rheumatism, weed, lymphangitis, rabies, purpura, common cold, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, New Market fever, aneurism, congestion of liver, mammitis.

Champing and grinding of teeth—Sour stomach, lock-jaw.

Cheeks swollen—Calculus in Parotid duct (see under "Parotitis").

Choke, tendency to, from swelling around throat—Purpura, strangles, laryngitis.

Constipated bowels—Bilious fever, purpura, pneumonia, New Market fever, enteritis (especially in foals), diabetes insipidus, cerebritis, meningitis, colic.

Convulsive struggles—Anthrax, vegetable poisoning (strychnia).

Cough, soft—Strangles, glanders, common cold, broken wind.

Cough, hard and dry—Laryngitis.

Cough, short and dry—Bronchitis.

Cough, moist—Pneumonia.

Cough, short and catchy—Pneumonia.

Cough, difficult and painful—Pleurisy, asthma.

Cough excited by exercise, eating or drinking—Broken wind.

Cough, accompanied by wind passing from anus—Broken wind.

Cough varied—Sore throat.

Delirium—Anthrax.

Discharge of blood from natural outlets—Anthrax.

Difficulty in swallowing—Sore throat.

Drink, constant desire to—Simple fever, bilious fever, lymphangitis, weed, common cold.

Dropsical swelling of legs and abdomen—Dilation of the heart.

Drumlike state of abdomen—Flatulent colic, tympanites, hoven.

Dropsical effusions of the breast—Nephritis.

Dropsical effusion of the penis—Nephritis.

Dullness, listlessness—Chronic glanders, bronchitis, pneumonia, dropsy, congestion of liver, distemper.

Emaciated condition—Aneurism, dysentery, diabetes insipidus, tuberculosis.

Endeavors to balance itself on back—Enteritis.

Eructation of gas by mouth—Gastritis, indigestion.

Eyes, watery discharge from—Common cold, pneumonia.

Eyes, staring and bloodshot—Cerebritis, meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Eyes, swollen and red—Influenza, common cold, congestion of lungs, pneumonia, conjunctivitis.

Eyelids swollen and diffused—Gastritis.

Exhaustion, indications of—Blood-poisoning, asthma, bilious fever.

Exhaustion and distress—Carditis.

Fœcal evacuations very fetid—Dysentery.

Fœcal evacuations with blood—Dysentery.

Fœces light-colored—Bilious fever.

Forelegs set wide apart—Pneumonia, palpitation, lock-jaw.

Foreleg flexed and resting on toe—Rheumatism.

Food not digested—Indigestion, bilious fever (examine teeth).

Food imperfectly masticated and dropped in manger—Caries (examine teeth).

Frequent ineffectual attempts to lie down—Colic, flatulent colic.

Giddiness—Erysipelas.

Glands between back of jaw-bone and neck swollen—Parotitis.

Glands between jaws swollen and hard—Glanders, nasal gleet, strangles.

Glands between jaws swollen and soft—Strangles, laryngitis.

Great excitability—Rabies.

Grunting on being turned around—Pleurisy.

Gums swollen and tender—Lampas.

Head, inability to move sideways—Lockjaw, parotitis.

Head turned (either side), pointing to region of uterus—Metritis.

Head turned, pointing to right side to region of lower bowels—Colic, enteritis.

Head turned to off side, pointing to region of liver—Congestion of liver.

Head hanging down—Congestion of lungs.

Head leaning on manger—Brain, teeth, caries.

Head pressed against wall—Anthrax, indigestion with stupor.

Head poked straight out—Laryngitis, pneumonia, indigestion, lock-jaw.

Heaving at flanks—Influenza, pneumonia.

Hiccough—Spasm of diaphragm.

Hind limb flexed and resting on toe—Rheumatism.

Hind legs, stiffness of, dragging gait—Rheumatism, nephritis, shiverer.

Hindquarters pressed against wall of stable—Bowel obstruction.

Impatient of pain—Bowel obstruction.

Inability to swallow—Strangles, laryngitis, glossitis, caustic irritation, lock-jaw.

Inability to open mouth—Tetanus.

Joints swollen, hot and tender—Rheumatism.

Jugular pulsation—Carditis, dilation of the heart.

Leaden hue of mucous membrane of nostrils—Glanders, farcy.

Leg swollen—Dropsy, injury.

Legs and body deathly cold—Pneumonia, New Market fever, dilation of heart, enteritis, congestion of liver.

Lips and cheeks swollen—Lampas (examine teeth).

Liquid returns through nose while drinking—Obstruction of gullet.

Licking stable walls—Gastritis, indigestion.

Lies down for a few minutes only at a time—Dropsy.

Lips on either side hang pendulous—Hemiphlegia.

Loins and thighs, muscular spasm of—Azoturia, shiverer.

Loins tender on pressure—Metritis, mammitis.

Looking around at flanks—Colic, influenza, gastritis, bowel obstruction, nephritis.

Loss of condition—Glanders, farcy, indigestion (examine teeth).

Masticate, inability to—Paralysis (examine teeth).

Makes a noise in breathing—Roaring, polypus.

Mare after foaling rests full upon belly, knees and hocks well under—Retention of after-birth.

Mare stamps her feet, swishes tail and postures to urinate—Retention of after-birth.

Membrana nictitans of eye moves spasmodically—Lockjaw.

Mouth dry and hot—Enteritis.

Mouth and tongue cold and clammy—Rupture of stomach.

Movements of hind legs cannot be controlled—Influenza, azoturia.

Mouth hot and clammy—Erysipelas.

Movements cannot be controlled—Influenza, anthrax, rabies, cerebro-spinal meningitis, shiverer, azoturia.

Muscular spasms in various parts of body Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Muscles hard and unyielding—Rabies, lockjaw.

Nasal membrane red and dry—Common cold, bronchitis.

Nasal discharge thick and viscid—Chronic glanders.

Nasal discharge rusty colored—Pneumonia.

Nostrils dilated—Influenza, pneumonia, lockjaw.

Nose rested on seat of pain—Bowel obstruction.

Nose, mucous discharge, clotted—Nasal gleet.

Nose discharge mixed with blood—Nasal gleet.

Nose discharge yellow—New Market fever.

Nose elevated—Laryngitis.

Noise creates excitement—Rabies, lockjaw.

Paddling with the hind feet—Traumatic peritonitis, cystitis.

Pain, paroxysms of—Colic.

Pain and great uneasiness—Rupture of stomach and bowel obstruction.

Pain in abdomen, constant—Enteritis, peritonitis.

Persistent pawing of foreleg but does not roll—Gastritis, indigestion, mineral-poisoning, colic, traumatic peritonitis.

Penis, sheath of, excessively swollen, cannot protrude when urinating—Phymosis.

Penis protrudes beyond sheath, cannot retract—Paraphymosis.

Pointing with nose to seat of pain—Weed, peritonitis.

Prostration—Influenza, erysipelas, carditis.

Protrusion of anus—Bowel obstruction.

Pulse rapid—Simple fever, bilious fever, strangles, influenza, erysipelas, rabies, glanders, farcy, rheumatism, blood-poisoning, weed, lymphangitis, purpura, common cold, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, New Market fever, dysentery, congestion of liver, nephritis, azoturia, mammitis.

Pulse rapid but weak—Anthrax.

Pulse rapid and hard—Pleurisy, cerebritis, meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Pulse rapid and full—Carditis, metritis.

Pulse rapid, small and wiry—Pneumonia, gastritis, bowel obstruction, enteritis, peritonitis.

Pulse rapid, small and weak—Congestion of lungs.

Pulse soft and weak—Diabetes insipidus.

Pulse weak and intermittent—Dropsy.

Pulse quick and thready—Peritonitis.

Pulse intermittent and irregular—Palpitation, dilation of heart, carditis, aneurism.

Pulse tumultuous—Palpitation, spasm of diaphragm.

Refuses to be handled about mouth—Lampas.

Region of liver, just behind last rib, tenderness on pressure—Congestion of liver, nephritis.

Respirations thoracic—Influenza, flatulent colic, peritonitis, dropsy.

Resting on breast bone—Indigestion.

Restlessness and uneasiness—Cerebritis, colic, meningitis, nephritis, peritonitis.

Rolling and stretching—Enteritis.

Roof of mouth swollen—Lampas.

Rolls frequently—Indigestion, bowel obstruction.

Running at nose and eyes—Strangles, influenza.

Saliva dripping from mouth—Anthrax, caustic glossitis, influenza, lampas, lockjaw, foreign subjects in gullet, gastritis, mercurial poisoning, rabies, parotitis, strangles.

Sediment in urine—Rheumatism, cystitis.

Shaking—Anthrax, gastritis.

Shivering fits—Simple fever, bilious fever, congestion of lungs, carditis, dysentery, enteritis, peritonitis, pleurisy, pneumonia.

Staring coat—Simple fever, bilious fever, influenza, erysipelas, glanders, farcy, common cold, nasal gleet, bronchitis, congestion of lungs, indigestion, dropsy, diabetes insipidus.

Standing position persistently maintained—Carditis, gastritis, hemiplegia, metritis, pneumonia.

Stiff gait—Rheumatism.

Stiffness in turning—Aneurism.

Stupor with partial unconsciousness—Indigestion.

Stiffness and soreness—Influenza.
Straining to evacuate—Bowel obstruction.
Swelling of head, nostrils and lips—Purpura.
Swelling of legs—Erysipelas, aneurism, influenza, weed, rheumatism.
Swelling about legs and body with exudation of fluid and blood—Erysipelas, weed, purpura.
Swelling underneath abdomen that pits on pressure—Dropsy.
Swelling of abdomen with exudation of blood—Anthrax.
Swelling of hind legs high up, extending downwards—Lymphangitis.
Sweating—Anthrax, carditis.
Swelling of skin, tense, bright red and shining—Erysipelas, weed.
Swishing of tail—Cystitis.
Temperature below normal—Diabetes insipidus, mineral poisoning.
Tail, jerky twitching of—Lockjaw.
Temperature heightened—Bilious fever, simple fever, weed, strangles, influenza, rabies, erysipelas, glanders, pur-

pura, farcy, lymphangitis, rheumatism, blood-poisoning, common cold, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, New Market fever, pharyngitis, enteritis, dysentery, peritonitis, nephritis, azoturia, metritis, mammitis, cerebritis, meningitis.

Tenderness of region of liver—Bilious fever.

Tenderness on pressure over loins—Aneurism, nephritis.

Tenderness on pressure of abdomen—Enteritis, peritonitis.

Testicles shrunken in size—Impotence.

Thirst very great—Bilious fever, simple fever, weed, common cold, lymphangitis, bronchitis, dysentery.

Throat sore—Laryngitis, common cold.

Throat, swollen—Laryngitis, distemper.

Tires quickly with little work—Indigestion, nasal gleet, malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis.

Tongue dry and brown—Primary glossitis.

Tongue swollen and protruding—Primary glossitis.

Tongue swollen and whitish—Caustic irritation.

Turning constantly to one side in walking—Hemiplegia.

Udder swollen, hard and shining, the swelling extending along abdomen—Mammitis.

Ulcers on legs—Farcy.

Unconsciousness—Anthrax, fatigue.

Urine, inability to pass—Colic, metritis.

Urination, posing for—Colic, renal congestion, nephritis.

Urine, suppression of—Renal congestion, nephritis.

Urine, high colored—Simple fever, bilious fever, influenza, purpura, pneumonia, carditis, indigestion, dropsy, mammitis.

Urine increased in quantity—Glanders, farcy.

Urine diminished in quantity—Simple fever, bilious fever, influenza, pneumonia, carditis, indigestion, dropsy, mammitis.

Urine coffee colored—Azoturia.

Urine pale in color—Glanders, farcy.

Urine, watery constituents excessive—Diabetes insipidus.

Urine mixed with blood constantly dribbling from vagina—Cystitis.

Variable action of the bowels—Indigestion.

Visible mucous membranes grayish-blue color—Diabetes insipidus.

Visible mucous membranes pallid—Rupture of stomach, dropsy.

Visible mucous membranes yellow—Congestion of the liver.

Visible mucous membranes red and injected—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, rabies, enteritis.

Vomiting—Ruptured stomach, gastritis.

Wasting of muscles—Diabetes insipidus.

Womb, mouth of, closed—(See under "Parturition.")

Yellow appearance of mucous membranes—Bilious fever, influenza.

Abortion.

Accessory Measures. Keep patient quiet and warm, in roomy boxstall. Give douches of 10 per cent. of sol. of irisol or lysol after miscarriage has taken place.

Aconite. Excitable, restless temperament, high condition, profuse flow of ordinary colored blood, frequent lying down and getting up, tottering gait, giddy.

Aletris far. In habitual abortion. Give two to three weeks before period of pregnancy.

Arnica. Resulting from injury.

Belladonna. Uneasiness, pressing out of vaginal walls with discharge of blood, eyes bright red, throbbing of carotid artery under pressure, great excitement.

Crocus sat. Discharge dark-colored, stringy blood clots.

Hamamelis. Flow of dark-colored, venous blood, slow and constant.

Ipecacuanha. Flow of bright-red

blood, full and constant, tries or does vomit.

Sabina. Post-partum hæmorrhage, dark-colored, black clots floating in thin, watery-colored fluid, discharged in spurts when after-pains come on.

Secale cornut. Post-partum hæmorrhage, constant, slow flow of dark-colored, bad-smelling blood, low temperature, seems to be in constant pain.

Viburnum. Pains very severe, blood discharged entirely in clots.

Caulophyllum. Threatened abortion, uterine contractions feeble with slight loss of blood. *Chamomilla.* Frequent attempts to pass water during labor pains, urine profuse and pale, excitable, irritable, viciously bites at attendants. *Cimicifuga* for habitual cases of "rheumatic tendency." *Gelsemium.* Symptoms of abortion with loss of control over movements.

Abscesses.

Aconite. Inflammation and heat, fever, restlessness.

Arsenicum. Proud flesh, edges of sore hard and everted, pain.

Echinacea to prevent general sepsis.

Externally: *Acid carbolic, Calendula, Peroxide hydrogen, Lysol* or *Irisol, Bichloride of merc.* solution.

Actinomycosis.

Treat surgically with antiseptic precautions. Give internally *Aconite* × *Nux vom., Hepar sulph., Arnica, Echinacea.*

Afterbirth (Retention of).

Aconite. Restlessness, fever.

Belladonna. Great excitement, dryness and tenderness of vagina and os uteri; pains come on quickly and pass off quickly.

Pulsatilla. Protracted labor.

Secale cornut. Protracted labor with discharge of dark-colored, bad-smelling blood. Flush uterus and vagina with calendula, acid carbol., bichloride of merc., lysol or irisol sol.

Amaurosis.

Pulsatilla, Cannabis, Conium, Sulphur, allowing each remedy time to act.

Ammon. carb., in more chronic cases.

St. Anthony's Fire.

Aconite, follow with *Belladonna* and *Phosphorus.*

Nux vomica, loss of appetite; *Pulsatilla,* thirstless; *Chamomilla,* milk ceases to flow.

Appetite (Loss of).

Antim. crud. Look for cause. (See "Anorexia.")

Apoplexy.

Place head high. *Aconite,* cold water or ice to head, tepid normal saline solution per rectum, rub limbs and small of back, *Gelsemium, Strychnia.*

Aphthæ.

Acid muriat., Acid sulphuric, Borax, Kali chlor.

Arthritis (Joint Ill).

Aconite, with fever; *Calcarea phosphorica, Silicea* if abscesses develop around joints, *Hep. sulph., Echinacea* to prevent general sepsis.

Asthma (Broken Wind).

Digitalis at very commencement, followed by *Arsenicum alb. Nux vomica* if traced to digestive organs; passes flatus per anum. *Ipecacuanha,* traced to inflammation of respiratory tract with running at nose and eyes.

Lobelia. Any exertion causes paroxysms of coughing and difficulty in breathing, distention of abdomen, passes much water and frequently. *Sulphur* if arsenicum fails. *Sanguinaria,* rattling in throat; *Belladonna* with swelling of throat; *Ammon. carb.,* for excessive amount of phlegm.

Ascites (Dropsy).

Apocynum cannabin. Unquenchable thirst, its principal indication is copious

yellow or brownish diarrhœa, expelled with great force. Acts as diuretic.

Arsenicum alb. Legs much swollen, heart affected, general debility, difficult breathing, continuous thirst, feeble, irregular pulse, cold ears and legs.

Apis mel. Difficult to urinate, only makes small quantity at a time; elevated temperature.

Lycopodium. External dropsical swellings.

Digitalis. Heart action irregular, intermittent pulse. *Colchicum* and *Nux vom.* for constipation.

Atrophy.

(Treat symptomatically.)

Arnica, China, Arsenicum, Sulphur, Rhus tox.

Anthrax.

Anthracinum, C. M., Aconite, Arsenicum, Nux vom., Mercurius vivus.

Anorexia (Loss of Appetite).

Arnica, if mouth is injured; *Merc.*

viv., if ulcerated; *Acid sulphur.*, for aphthæ; *Opium* and *Nux* from over-exertion; *Antimon. crud.*, from over-loaded stomach; *Arsenicum*, from bad feed; *Nux vom.*, *Dulcamara*, from cold, dung hard and dry; *Pulsatilla*, dung thin and fetid; *Asarum Europ.*, dung papescent, mixed with blood-streaked mucus; *Pulsatilla*, diarrhœa, thirstless, cold feet; *Arsenicum*, diarrhœa with colic; *Pulsatilla*, *Nux vom.*, *Sepia*, canine hunger; *Cina*, from worms.

Aneurism.

Lycopodium, plenty of rest.

Angina Pectoris.

Aconite, with chill; *Arsenicum*, from cold drinking; *Bryonia* × *Aconite*, at commencement; *Belladonna*, congestive stage; *Digitalis*, irregular beating of heart; *Nux vom.*, constipation; *Pulsatilla*, diarrhœa.

Azoturia.

First use catheter, and then give

Aconite, for restlessness; *Nux vom.*, for constipation; *Cantharis* or *Hyoscyamus*, for retention of urine. In commencement alternate *Cantharis* with *Aconite*. Rub joints thoroughly and often. If very depressed, give whisky or strychnia hypodermically for extreme exhaustion. Keep sores well cleaned with ten per cent. lysol, irisol, carbol. acid or creolin sol. Rub joints with *Arnica*.

Barrenness.

Arnica, if due to injury; *Aletris far.*, if weakness of generative organs is the cause, or *Viburnum*. (See, also, under "Abortion.")

Belching Up Wind.

Carbo veg., Natr. bicarb., Nux vom.

Bladder (Inversion of).

Reduce to proper site. *Arnica, Kali brom.*

Blood-poisoning.

Echinacea, Lachesis, Crotalus, Sulphur,

China. If there is an open sore, use peroxide of hydrogen, carbolic acid, calendula, irisol, lysol, or creolin sol., one per cent.

Bronchitis.

Aconite to abate febrile symptoms; *Bryonia*, for inflamed condition of windpipe, extending down to bifurcation; short, dry cough, aggravated by motion; *Mercurius sol.*, extending to finest tubes in bronchi, slavering from mouth.

Antimon. tart., accumulation of soft, white mucus, rattling noise.

Phosphorus, discharge from nostrils scanty, but of rusty color, physical exhaustion.

Arsenicum album, consolidated exudation of mucus; *Sulphur*, as intercurrent remedy; *Sanguinaria*, loud, hard breathing with rattling in throat. *Belladonna*, sore throat, seems to suffocate if throat is pressed upon.

Spongia, breathing difficult, accompanied with whistling sound; *Ipecac*, if

tendency to vomiting; *Arsenicum,* if legs are cold and animal is very weak; *Pulsatilla,* vomiting, shivering, tenderness about region of stomach.

Ammon. carb., if *Sang.* does not give relief.

Externally, apply equal parts of turp., ammon. and olive oil, once a day.

Broncho-Pneumonia.

Aconite × *Belladonna,* in congestive stage, with elevated temperature; *Phosphorus,* in discharge of red, rusty-colored mucus from nostrils; *Chelidonium majus,* with liver complications. (See also under "Bronchitis.")

Cachexia Aquosa.

Graphites, Lycopodium, if not too much debilitated; *Helleborus niger,* difficult breathing; *China, Lycopodium* in dropsical conditions; *Nux vom.,* with bowel complications; *Sulphur,* as intercurrent remedy.

Calculus.

Lycopodium, for gravelly deposit, for a week; if not entirely relieved, give *Phosphoric acid.* *Berberis aquifol.*, if accompanied with symptoms of acute colic.

Canker.

Hydrochloric acid and as a dressing use *Bichloride of mercury, Benzoini tinctura* comp., *Listerine* solution as wash.

Capped Hock.

Iodine internally and externally, or *Arsenicum iodide.*

Carditis.

Aconite, exhaustion and distress accompanied by palpitation; *Actæa racemosa*, in mares with uterine complications; *Arsenicum alb.*, extreme systemic prostration, feebleness of heart action, imperceptible pulse, palpitation, difficult breathing, dropsical swelling under chest, abdomen and legs.

Cactus grand., pronounced febrile

symptoms, alternately shivering and sweating, hangs head down as though heavy and aching, considerable palpitation, short, oppressive breathing, some diarrhœa, passes lots of thick-looking urine. *Digitalis,* irregular, intermittent pulse, regurgitation in jugular veins, dropsy, indicated by swelling of legs. *Spigelia,* if associated with rheumatism, also pericardium affected, weakness of eyes, tries to avoid light, whites of eyes bloodshot; patient is thin, weak and lifeless, capricious appetite, constipated bowels, rough coat, general dullness.

Spongia in affections of the heart valves, rough, husky cough, painful palpitation, extreme difficulty in breathing, with intermittent periods of apparent suffocation, stands with forelegs wide apart, tottering at knees, it also passes off for a time then repeats itself.

Caries

Mercurius corr. in discoloration, extract tooth in extreme cases, lance.

Tincture of benzoin externally on gum, after extraction flush mouth with sol. of *listerine* or *Kali perm.* daily.

Catarrh.

See cystitis, common cold, nephritis, gastralgia, etc.

Cataract.

(Operate.)

Cerebritis.

Kali brom., Hydrate chloral, prevent from doing himself harm. (See "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.")

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Actæa racem., sharp, muscular spasms, great restlessness, eye and urinary complications, *Chloral, Natrum brom., Morphia.*

Chorea.

Ignatia. Symptoms are greatly aggravated by being startled or frightened. *Agaricus muscarius,* twitchings cease

when at rest; *Cuprum met.*, spasms extremely severe, indicating deep-seated disease; *Arsenicum*, symptoms worse at night, restlessness, weakness by work, comes on periodically, run down in general. *Zinc sulphate* if caused by injury or following some exhausting disease; *Nux vom.* for constipation; *Bismuth subnitrate* or *Ipecacuanha* for vomiting; *Oxalate cerium* in extreme cases.

Choke.

Use probang. After obstacle has been removed, give *Kalium permang.*, gr. v-x, in pail of drinking water, feed on soft food for a few days. *Nux vom.* × *Colchicum*, to relieve bloat.

Chancre.

Hydrogen peroxide, if too strong, use diluted, then dress with *Thuja occid.*, applied on linen. Give *Thuja* internally, also *Arsenicum iodide.*

Coryza.

(See "Common Cold.")

Common Cold.

Aconite, febrile symptoms; *Ammon. carb.*, nose stuffed up, irritating cough, caused by mucus in bronchial tubes; *Ammon. muriat.* if accompanied with chilliness, lassitude, sluggishness and prostration, loss of appetite, profuse sweating and urination; *Arsen. alb.* or *Arsen. iodide*, thin discharge from nose and eyes, watery and burning, cough from rawness in throat, constant desire to drink, "however, only little at a time." *Belladonna*, pronounced swelling of lining membrane of eyes, bloodshot appearance, light causes discomfort, throat sore, swallowing difficult. *Sanguinaria*, rattling in throat, very loud breathing. *Nux vom.*, cold in head, nostrils stopped up, constipation, impaired appetite. Let patient inhale hot steam, adding to water either aconite or terebinthina. If disease extends to bronchial tubes and has tendency towards affecting lungs, give *Bryonia, Dulcamara*; if *Bryonia* is not sufficient, *Camphora*

tinct., Tartar emetic, Ipecacuanha will be found of value in some cases.

Coma.

Whisky, Strychnia, Camphor, Nux vom., Spiritus ammoniæ aromat., rub patient, blanket well; let them inhale *Ammonia, Camphor* or *Amyl nitrite.*

Corns.

Pare out foot well, then dress with *Calomel, Acidum nitricum* or *Iodium.*

Congestion of Kidneys.

Terebinthina, Pichi, Uva ursi, Cinchona, Aconite, febrile symptoms, restlessness, urine fiery red, depositing thick, muddy sediment.

Arnica from injury, *Dulcamara* if it supervenes after getting wet. *Cantharis,* frequent and painful emissions of bloody urine in small quantities, trembling of hinder extremities, which are wide apart, and back arched. *Cannabis Ind.,* violent straining, restlessness, paws the ground, strikes at abdomen with feet.

Congestion of Liver.

Bryonia, tenderness on pressure, swelling at region of liver, giddiness, skin and mucous membranes pale and yellow, constipation. *Merc. sol.*, shivering, cold sweat, pale-colored fæces, constipated and offensive odor, loss of appetite, eyes and mouth yellow, sallow-looking skin, does not lie down on account of extreme pain in region of liver. *Aconite*, in acute cases, febrile symptoms, pulse and respiration above normal, bilious attacks from cold or chill. *Chelidonium majus*, chronic inflammation, jaundice, gall stones are present, fæces soft and of a deep yellow color, or light colored and constipated, visible mucous membranes deep orange color, urine thick, deep yellow color, leaving sediment on floor, tongue coated with thick yellow fur. *Leptandra Virg.* The usual symptoms of bilious fever, the fæces are "frequent profuse, black fœtid and papescent."

Lycopodium. Kidneys very active, especially at night, bowels rumble, mu-

cous membranes yellow, oppressed breathing.

Constipation.

Bryonia, from eating unhealthy, poor food, fæces black and hard, difficult to pass. *Collinsonia Canadensis* for constipation in mares which are with foal. *Hydrastis Canad.,* if due to debility of colon and rectum, with prolapsus ani, and hæmorrhoids. *Lycopodium,* chronic form, liver also affected, ears and legs cold, sallow complexion, passes large quantities of urine. *Nux vom.* lack of peristalsis, irregular evacuations.

Colic.

I have cured the majority of my cases with alternate doses of *Nux vom.* and *Colocynthis,* giving enemata of warm water and glycerine. *Aconite* has proven beneficial at the commencement if patient is very restless, and especially if due to catching cold. In cases of threatened collapse give *Veratrum.*

Chamomilla in young colts when pain seems unbearable. *Cocculus Ind.*, for mares with foal, accompanied with flatulence, irritable, nervous, body cold all over.

Dioscorea villosa, pain in lower bowels, pain seems to shift from one part to another, kicks at abdomen, lies down and stretches, continuous pain with violent paroxysms at intervals. If liver and pancreas are involved and if nux vom. and colocynthis have failed to relieve, ptyalism is present and patient tries to vomit, give *Iris versic.*, *Colchicum* alternated with *Belladonna* in flatulent colic, *Cantharis* or *Hyoscyamus* if accompanied with retention of urine. *Arsenicum* alternated with *Ipecacuanha* if diarrhœa is present, *Cinchona* × *Marum verum* for worm colic, *Asafœtida*, extreme restlessness.

Consumption (Tuberculosis).

China, with ravenous appetite; *Antimonium crud.*, with lack of appetite; *Nux*

vom., for constipation; *Arsenicum*, excessive weakness; *Pulsatilla*, in diarrhœa; *Sulphur* as intercurrent remedy.

Conjunctivitis.

Euphrasia, excessive lachrymation, tries to avoid light, eyelids inflamed and greatly swollen. Use externally diluted also internally, a dose 2 to 3 times a day.

Belladonna, symptoms of great pain and cannot tolerate light. *Argentum nitricum*, chronic cases, discharge from eyes has become more like thick pus. Hot applications.

Cracked Heel.

Aconite, febrile symptoms, resulting from catching cold. *Rhus tox.*, vesicular eruptions, itching and burning, wash affected part with

℞. Calendula ..... ℥i
Glycerin ..... ℥ii
Aqua dist..... ℥iii
Misce et
Sig: Admoviatur bis vel ter in die.

Crownscale.

Peroxide of hydrogen, Carbolic acid, Succus calendula or *Arnica* lotion; cut hair off all around, keep wound clean, apply either of the above until healed. Internally give *Arnica, Lachesis* or *Silicea.*

Crusta Lactea.

Separate affected calves from healthy ones. *Dulcamara* in simple case; in severe cases, alternate with *Veratrum, Pulsatilla, Nux vom.* for lack of appetite. *Sulphur* as last remedy.

Croup.

Aconite, febrile symptoms, *Belladonna* or *Merc. vivus,* painful cough, *Spongia,* difficult breathing, makes whistling noise, hard, metallic cough; *Sanguinaria* × *Belladonna* for rattling in throat, more pain felt on right side. In severe cases, apply linseed poultices or *Antiphlogistine.*

Curbs.

Apply the following, leave on for 36

hours, then remove by washing and apply pure vaseline till healed. Repeat if necessary, viz:

℞. Hydrarg. Iodat. Rubr.
Pulv. Cantharis .....aa ℥ii
Petrolatum .....℥i
Misce et fiat unguentum.

Cystitis.

Belladonna, constant discharge of bloody urine; if very much aggravated, alternate the above with b *Cantharis*. If due to injury, give *Arnica*.

Dermatodectes.

Burn all blankets, brushes, cloths or anything which has been used on the affected animal, then apply the following dressing all over the horse, rubbing it well into the hair:

℞. Unguent. Hydrarg. fort,
Helleborus alb. pulv. .....aa ℥i
Ol. Terebinthina .....℥xviii
Ol. Picis .....℥x
Sulphur flav. pulv. .....℥xxxii
Bolarmenia .....℥ii
Ol. Lini., q. s. ad .....Ovii
Misce bene.
Sig: Admoviatur.

Leave the above dressing on for 3 or 4 days, then wash off with warm water and castile soap. Internally give *Sulphur* or *Echinacea* or alternate them.

Diaphragm (Spasm of).

Nux moschata, accompanied with bloating and cardiac oppression, plenty of rest, easily digestible food. *Stannum* has been recommended.

Diarrhœa.

Aconite for fever, followed by *Ipecac.* If caused by poor diet, discharge is spurted out, accompanied with colicky pains, give *Arsenicum* instead of *Ipecac; Oleander* and *Acid. phosphori* if diarrhœa is watery. If mixed with red mucus and papescent, give *Asarum.* If caused by bad milk of mother, diarrhœa is produced in the nursing young, give mother *Sulphur* and the little ones *Arsenicum* × *Pulsatilla. Merc. corros., Rheum* and *Chamomilla* are recommended. (See, also, Dr. Jas. B. Bell's Therapeutics of

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc., for further reference.)

Diabetes.

Phosphoric acid, 2 or 3 times a day; avoid all feed that contains saccharum to any excess. *Arsenicum, Natrum salicyl., Ferrum muriaticum* are also of value. If the urine is watery, give *Acid phosphoric* × *Pulsatilla*; if reddish, *Staphisagria;* if bloody, *Ipecacuanha,* followed by *Phosphorus;* if cold, *Acidum nitric.*; in dogs, *Ferrum* × *Pulsatilla* is the best treatment. Give occasional rectal injections of warm saline solution.

Distemper.

Aconitum × *Belladonna* at the commencement; if accompanied by throat and lung trouble, give *Bryonia; Sanguinaria,* for hard, loud breathing, with rattling in throat. *Nux vomica* for constipation, linseed meal or *Antiphlogistine* poultices; isolate all affected animals from the healthy ones, disinfect

premises. If accompanied with vomiting and diarrhœa, give *Ipecacuanha* × *Veratrum. Cina, Cocculus, Agaricus muscarius,* for muscular twitchings; *Gelsemium* for partial paralysis (Hemiplegia), warm water injections are beneficial.

Dimness of Eyes.

Cannabis Ind. × *Natrum mur.*; if cornea is dim, give *Cann. Ind.* × *Belladonna. Sulphur* as final remedy.

Dropsy.

Apis mel., dropsy of the chest of long standing; also *Arsenicum alb.*, for chronic cases. *Apis* is thirstless, *Arsenic* drinks little but often. *Apocynum cannabinum,* in hydrocephalus and abdominal dropsies in which it acts as diuretic, copious yellow or brown diarrhœa, expelled with great force, *it has unquenchable thirst,* the bloating in *Apocynum* is on the side on which the animal lies, *Arsenicum* in the extremities, *Apis* under the eyes.

Droptsole.

(See "Laminitis.")

Dyspepsia.

(See "Indigestion").

Dysentery.

(See "Diarrhœa.")

Dysuria.

(See "Retention of Urine.")

Eczema.

Rhus tox. a specific internally. Externally apply the following:

℞. Rhus tox. ..... ℥i
Glycerin ..... ℥ii
Petrolatum ..... ℥viii
Misce bene.
Sig: Apply twice a day to the affected parts.

Trifolium, Kali iodidum, Sulphur are of value; if the animal is inclined to lick or in other wise irritate the raw surface the following ointment will relieve the itching:

℞. Bismuthum subnitricum ..... ℥ii
Petrolatum ..... ℥i
Misce.

Ectropium.

Treat surgically. *Euphrasia* lotion. *Belladonna* where light aggravates patient. Do not expose to bright light.

Elephantiasis.

Keep leg perfectly clean, poultice with a mash made of *Chamomile flowers.* Internally give *Chamomilla, Arsenicum iodide.* Chronic cases should be treated with poultices. After skin has become soft, paint with iodine and iodium internally. Applications of Ungt. Zinci benzoate.

Embolism.

Lycopodium.

Emphysema.

(See "Asthma.")

Endocarditis.

(See "Carditis.")

Endometritis.

(See "Metritis" and "Leucorrhœa.")

Enteritis.

Aconite during earlier febrile symptoms; *Asafœtida, Morphia, Creta prep., Opium, Veratrum, Chloral hydrate,* enemata of normal saline solution. *Bismuth subnitrate, Nux vom., Belladonna, Arsenicum, Phosphorus.*

Encephalitis.

Aconitum, for a couple of hours a dose every 5 or 10 minutes, followed by *Belladonna;* if this is not sufficient, give *Hyoscyamus×Veratrum; Opium* if caused by sunstroke; *Cantharis,* if from want of sexual gratification in castrated animals.

The chronic form may be treated with *Chamomilla, Belladonna, Anacardium, Veratrum, Cantharis, Opium, Pulsatilla, Platina* or *Sabina.*

Epilepsy.

First give a few doses of *Aconite,* follow

with *Stramonium*, at every new attack give first *Aconite* then *Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Cocculus, Camphora* if the foregoing are insufficient. If caused by worms, give *Cina.*

Eruption of Little Pigs.

Dulcamara daily, afterwards, if necessary, *Dulcamara* × *Veratrum*; give sow *Sulphur.*

Erysipelas.

Aconite, Belladonna, Phosphorus. Give *Nux vom.*, for loss of appetite; *Pulsatilla* for loss of thirst; if milk ceases to flow, give *Chamomilla. Ichthyol* has also been recommended internally and externally. Keep animal warm, give good, clean food and water.

Erysipelas on Sheep.

Aconite, Belladonna and *Sulphur.*

Erythema.

Aconite, for fever; *Rhus tox.*, for itching and burning; vesicular eruptions, externally use:

℞. Rhus tox. ..... ℥i
Glycerine ..... ℥ii
Aqua dest. ..... ℥ix
Misce et admov.

Eyelids, Swelling of.

Sepia, Sulphur, Ignatia, when upper eyelid, and *Chamomilla* when only lower lid is swollen. *Sulphur* in chronic cases. *Euphrasia* lotion.

Farcy (Glanders).

Subcutaneous injection of *Mallein, Arsenicum* × *Asafœtida, Vinca minor* × *Sulphur, Hippozœninum, Kali bichromicum Merc. corros., Aurum met. Glanderinum* (B. & T.).

Fatigue.

Whisky, Strychnia, Arom. sp. ammonia. Rest.

Fever (Simple).

Aconite × *Belladonna.* Rub legs and bandage. *China, Sulphur, Nux vom.*

Fever (Bilious).

Aconite × *Bryonia.* *Nux vomica* for bowels. *Leptand. Virg.* for frequent black evacuations. *Eupator. perf.* for excessive pains in all the bones.

Fever (Intermittent).

Ars. × *Bryon., Nitric acid, Ipecac, Sabadilla.*

Fever (Putrid).

Ipecac, Arsen. alb., Thuja, Calc. carb., China, Sulphur, Bryonia.

Fever (Typhoid).

Bryonia or *Nux vom.*, for constipation, *Hyos.* for retention of urine, also *Arnica, Rhus tox.* for cough, *Sang., China, Sulphur.* Depend mainly on *Bryonia.*

Fistulæ.

Treat surgically, using sol. of *Carbol. acid, Lysol, Creolin* or *Bichloride* as wash. *Aconite* × *Arnica* internally.

Fillaria Papillosa.

Remove by operative surgery.

Fungous Growth.

Arnica. Externally and internally while in incipient stage; also *Phosphorus,* of withers or knee; *Thuja,* if from friction of harness. For indurated conditions give *Ledum palustre* or *Conium mac.,* also *Iodine, Sulphur, Silicea,* especially in humid conditions.

Gastritis.

Bismuth subnitrate, Nux vomica, in constipation, small pulse, rapid but weak, with loss of appetite. *Aconite* at commencement if patient is very restless and temperature about 103 to 104°, alternate with *Nux vomica. Arsenicum alb.,* if in emaciated condition, with fœtid breath, swollen legs, drinks little but often.

Belladonna if the throat is swollen and sore, with more or less coryza.

Mercurius cor., if salivation is present, fœtid breath.

Kali bichromicum, yellow-coated tongue and diarrhœa.

Phosphorus in chronic cases—vomiting,

constant straining to evacuate, dysentery, high fever, does not respond to *Aconite* or where *Aconite* is not admissible.

Hydrastis Canad. in acute cases.

Gangrene.

Internally *Aconite* × *Arsenicum.* Externally, *Zinc sulphate,* till the parts have become healthy, then dress with *Boracic acid, Dymal* or *Succus calendulæ.*

Glossitis.

Bathe parts with either *Calendula, Glycerine* and water, or *Arnica, Glycerine* and water, or solution of *Kali chlorate.*

Internally give *Mercurius cor.*

Gonorrhœa.

Mercurius corr. 3 to 7 grains three times a day. Bathe parts with one per cent. *Lysol* solution.

Goitre.

Iodine, if merely swelling of gland; *Drosera* × *Hepar sulph.* Iodine externally.

Grapes.

Acetanilid, Boracic acid, Argentum nitric. externally; *Sulphur* or *Arsenicum* internally.

Gravel.

Lycopodium. Phosphoric acid if *Lycopod.* does not stop the gravely deposit. If formed in the kidneys, with difficulty in passing away, give *Berberis aquifol.* or *B. vulgaris.*

Grunter.

Arsenicum, internally. Treat surgically.

Grease.

Wash with Lysol solution, dress with following powder daily:

℞. Iodoform ..... ℥i
Acetanilid,
Boracic Acid ..... aa ℥vii ss.
Mix well.

Hæmorrhoids.

Bryonia. Constipation from indiges-

tion, black and dry stools with liver complications.

Collinsonia Canad., for inactivity of bowels in pregnant mares, especially if abortion is threatened.

Lycopodium. In chronic cases of constipation, excessive flow of urine. *Nux vomica* for constipation, lack of harmonious peristalsis.

Hardness of Hearing.

If due to wax in ears, use Peroxide of hydrogen. Internally give *Acid nitric* or *Belladonna.*

Heart (Dilation of).

Arsenicum alb. Difficult breathing, with dropsy. *Cactus grand.* if hypertrophy (thickening of heart walls).

Digitalis. Dropsy under chest and abdomen. Passes only small quantities of urine. Weak and irregular pulse.

Heart (Fatty Degeneration of).

Phosphorus.

Heart (Hypertrophy of).

Cactus grandiflorus. (B. & T.)

Hepatitis.

Aconite, followed by *Digitalis,* till acute symptoms disappear, then alternate *Nux vomica* with *Merc. vivus. Lycopodium* in chronic cases. In yellow appearance of visible mucous membranes, give *Chamomilla* and *Merc. viv.,* alternately. Give *Nux vom.* and *Bryonia,* if fæces are hard and *Pulsatilla* in diarrhœa.

Herpes.

Rhus tox. at commencement; *Sepia, Phosphor., Dulcamara* and *Sulphur* when the herpes commences to scale off. In humid herpes, broken out at the dock, give *Graphite,* after which give *Merc. viv.,* and lastly *Sulphur.*

Hernia.

Treat surgically.

Hiccough.

(See "Spasm of Diaphragm.")

Stannum, Nux moschata, in bloated conditions and oppression of the heart action, give horse rest for a few days. Give digestible food.

Hydrophobia.

Destroy animal.

Hydrothorax Epizoötic.

Aconite × *Arsenicum* at commencement. *Bryonia* alternated with *Phosphorus* or *Arsenicum* in excessive debility. *Camphor,* alternated with *Arsenicum,* can be given. If fever is worse towards night and a tendency to purging is present, alternate *Rhus tox.* with *Arsenicum.*

Hysteria.

Aconite, Belladonna, Ignatia, Causticum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Veratrum and *Mercurius* or H. M. C. (Abbott) hypodermically.

Impotence.

If from excessive coition, *Phosphoric acid, Staphisagria.*

Indigestion.

Nux vomica for constipation, if from a cold, give *Dulcamara;* for belching of wind, salivation, colicky pains, diarrhœa and loss of appetite, give *Antimonium crudum;* if not relieved, give *Bryonia, Chamomilla, Rheum, Ipecac, Nux vomica* or *Arsenicum;* for thin, fœtid diarrhœa, with tympanites and prostration, give *Pulsatilla,* lastly *Sulphur.*

Incarceration.

See bowel obstruction.

Inflammation of Arteries.

Lycopodium.

Influenza.

Aconite at commencement; *Arsenicum iodide* for coryza, prostration, feeble pulse, elevated temperature, drinks often but little, uncertain appetite, legs swol-

len. *Gelsemium* where eyes are almost swollen shut, headache, sullen expression of face, lack of control of movements to the extent of paralysis, elevated temperature. If bronchitis is present, alternate *Bryonia* and *Phosphorus*. *Nux vomica* for loss of appetite and constipation. *Rhus tox.* if patient shows disinclination to move, shows evidence of pain on doing so. *Bryonia* if moving about seems to give relief. *Antimonium tart.* for loose cough, with difficulty owing to accumulation of mucus. *Lachesis*, swelling of legs and along abdomen, which results in oozing of blood and bloody serum through the skin. If not relieved within a few hours, give *Crotalus*.

Intestinal Obstruction.

If due to impaction, give *Nux vomica*, and if not relieved, give *Plumbum*. In cases of twist give *Belladonna*. If due to paralysis of the bowels, accompanied with no pain and lack of thirst, give *Gelsemium*; as a last resort give hypodermic-

ally 2 grains of *Pilocarpine* and follow in fifteen minutes with 1 grain of *Eserine.*

Jaundice.

Mercurius viv., Chamomilla, Lycopodium, Arsenicum and *Sulphur.* (See "Hepatitis.")

Kidneys (Congestion of).

If *Turpentine* did not cause the congestion, give *Terebinthina. Belladonna, Cantharis, Arsenicum* and *Arnica* are excellent remedies.

Laminitis.

Aconite and *Arnica* alternately.

Labor.

Pulsatilla, Secale corn., Arnica, Sabina, Bryonia. In case of lack of motion give *Gelsemium.*

Lachrymation.

Ledum and *Pulsatilla* internally; *Euphrasia* lotion externally; lastly give *Sulphur.*

Lampas.

Belladonna if caused by teething in young horses; if from gastric or intestinal trouble, give *Nux vomica.* If due to injury, give *Arnica.*

Laryngitis.

Aconite for fever; *Belladonna* if head is stopped up, wild, staring eyes, and on drinking the water returns through the nose. For labored breathing, give *Spongia.* If not relieved and neck becomes swollen, alternate *Hepar sulphur.* with *Bryonia.* If the swelling is due to injury, alternate *Aconite* with *Arnica.* In cases of threatened suffocation, use *Sanguinaria, Ammon. carbonate.*

Leucorrhœa.

Syringe out uterine cavity with one per cent. sol. of *Lysol,* follow with one per cent. wash of *Hydrastis.* If accompanied with hæmorrhage, use *Plumbum acet. sol.*

Lithiasis.

To prevent inflammation and constriction of the urethra, give *Uva ursi*, if not relieved, give *Lycopodium*. In extreme cases, perform lithotomy operation.

Lumbago.

If caused by rheumatism, with painful swelling in the lumbar region, alternate *Aconite* with *Bryonia*; if by labor, give *Arnica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus* and *Nux vomica*. If from catching cold, give *Aconite, Dulcamara* or *Bryonia*. In obstinate cases give *Arnica, Rhus tox., Conium, Cocculus* and lastly *Sulphur*. Externally apply *Arnica tincture*, diluted.

Lymphangitis.

Aconite in the fever stage till patient is quiet, then alternate *Belladonna* with *Phytolacca*. If fluid, with more or less blood, oozes through the skin, give *Hamamelis*. During warm weather apply hot fomentations of equal parts of vinegar and water; if not entirely re-

lieved and pain does not subside, or if in cold weather, apply the following mixture: Lard or vaseline, 1 lb.; camphor gum, 2 ozs.; powdered belladonna leaves, 1 oz.

Mammitis.

Aconite at commencement, then *Belladonna* and *Phytolacca* alternately. If udder is hard and painful, externally apply ointment used for *Lymphangitis.*

Mange.

Internally give *Sulphur,* followed in a few days with *Staphisagria, Kali iodide,* small doses of *Epsom salts* are also of use. Externally give daily applications of 1 oz. *Lysol* sol. or *Irisol.*

Malanders.

Aconite if from catching cold. Externally apply *Rhus tox.* solution.

Meningitis.

Alternate *Aconite* with *Arnica.* Externally apply *Arnica.* In cases of

severe pain, apply cloths wrung out in hot 1 per cent. *Arnica* solution.

Metritis.

At first give *Aconite,* for full, hard and rapid pulse accompanied with very high temperature. If there is danger of prolapsus uteri, give *Belladonna,* especially if, when straining, there is an involuntary flow of urine. For constipation, give *Nux vomica.* In cases of *septicæmia* give *Lachesis, Crotalus* or *Echinacea.* Lastly give *Sulphur* and *China.* For vaginal douching use *Lysol* or *Irisol* sol.

Milk.

For bitter milk give *Sulphur, Phosphorus* for blue milk, *Pulsatilla* × *Nux vom.* for watery milk. *Sulphur, Pulsatilla* and *Nux,* for bloody milk, with inflamed teats, give *Aconite* and *Phosphorus*; for deficiency of milk, due to inflammation, alternate *Aconite* with *Cham.*; if from catching cold, alternate *Cham.* with *Dulcamara.* For viscid milk,

give *Sulphur* and *Nux*; for spontaneous flow of milk, give *Belladonna*; for vanishing of milk, give *Belladonna, Cham., Rhus tox.* and *Phosphorus.*

Nail in Foot.

After extracting same, open wound, syringe out freely with H_2O_2 or alcohol followed with one per cent. *Lysol* solution. In aggravated case poultice.

Nasal Gleet.

Give *Hydrastis* internally and externally one part to five of water to be injected well up the affected nostril. If chronic, give *Kali bichrom.* If bones have become diseased, give *Aurum mur.*

Navicular Disease.

Give *Aconite* and *Arnica* internally; use *Arnica* lotion externally.

Nephritis.

Give *Cantharis* every three hours. If not relieved, give *Tereb.* If effusions remain, give *Apis mel.;* to remove the

dropsical condition give *Arsenicum.* If of a suppurative nature, give *Hepar sulph.;* if due to stone, give *Uva ursi;* for its diuretic action, *Berberis aquifol.* In convalescence give *China* and *Sulphur.*

Nettlerash.

In simple cases, due to exposure to hot sun, give *Apis mel.* Externally apply a lotion of *Urtica urens.* For stomach disorder give *Antimonium crud.* and *Nux vomica.* In intermittent cases, called sudden retrocession, give *Bryonia.*

Obstruction of Œsophagus.

If not advisable to use probang, resort to operative surgery. After removal of obstruction, give patient soft and non-irritant food. In the drinking water give small quantity of *Pot. perm.*

Ophthalmia (Acute).

Remove foreign substance, if any, from eye and bathe with *Arnica* lotion. Internally give *Aconite* and *Belladonna*

alternately. For lachrymation, give *Euphrasia.* For dimness of the cornea give *Cannabis Ind.*

Ophthalmia (Periodical).

Internally and externally use *Euphrasia.* In secretion of mucus give *Hepar sulph.* To complete the cure give *Sulphur.*

Orchitis.

Commence with *Aconite,* then give *Pulsatilla.* Externally use hot-water fomentations, medicated with *Arnica.* Also give *Arnica* internally.

Otitis.

Aconite, Bryonia and *Sulphur,* given in the order named. If due to injury, alternate *Aconite* and *Arnica* internally. Externally use *Arnica* lotion. If ulcers have formed, give *Arsenicum* and *Hepar sulph.* Cleanse ear with H_2O_2.

Otalgia.

Remove foreign bodies, if any, cleanse

with H_2O_2. Internally alternate *Aconite* and *Belladonna*. In cases of otorrhœa, alternate *Pulsatilla* with *Silicea*.

Palpitation.

(See also "Carditis.")

Give *Aconite* if associated with rheumatism. In extreme cases, due to nervous excitement, give *Moschus*. If accompanied with weak and slow pulse, difficult breathing and a tendency to fainting and loss of appetite, give *Acid. hydrocyanic*. If due to acute inflammation and patient assumes a rigid posture for several minutes at a time, give *Cactus grand*. If due to over-exertion in hot weather, give *Adonis vern*. *Glonoine* 3x if palpitation shakes whole body.

Paralysis.

Causticum when face, lips and larynx are affected; with involuntary emissions of urine when paralytic patient coughs (Dr. Hughes); to stallions with paralysis of the penis caused from excessive coition, give *Conium mac*. If the foregoing reme-

dies should not be sufficient, try *Gelsem., Belladonna, Artemisia, Strychnia* or *Arsenicum.*

Paraphimosis.

If unable to return exposed part, resort to operative surgery. Dress with *Calendula* lotion two or three times a day till healed.

Parturient Fever (Milk Fever).

If patient is very low, give *Strychnine* hypodermically. Use oxygen pump. Do not allow cow to lie flat but keep her up on her brisket. Internally give *Aconitum* × *Nux vom.* every one or two hours. Keep cow warm and comfortable.

Parotitis.

Poultice gland or glands if possible in order to bring them to a head. Internally give *Hepar sulph.* in 10 gr. doses every four hours. When abscess breaks and discharges, use one per cent. bichloride solution as a wash and internally give *Silicea, Iodium, Arsen. iod.*

Peritonitis.

Aconite at commencement for restlessness, quick pulse, accelerated breathing, with general febrile excitement due to cold. *Belladonna* for tenderness of belly, tympanites, colicky symptoms; *Cantharis*, discharge of bloody urine. If due to traumatic causes, give *Aconite* × *Arnica*. *Merc. cor.* for diarrhœa (but should not be given if of traumatic origin).

Pericarditis.

Aconite if complicated with acute rheumatism, fever, great restlessness.

Spigelia, violent palpitation, patient is apparently in great pain, irregular pulse. If forced to move, patient is threatened with suffocation.

Colchicin to be given in the course of an attack of rheumatism, when it acts as a prophylactic against the development of pericarditis.

Arsenicum to be given in the stage of effusion, attacks of suffocation, restlessness, irregular and violent palpitation, thirst, body cold all over.

Digitalis, feeble heart action in stage of effusion, pulse feeble and intermittent, hyperæmia of the liver.

Bryonia if complicated with pneumonia or pleurisy (do not give if in stage of effusion).

Colchicum for rheumatic pericarditis complicated with Bright's disease.

Kali hyd. to promote absorption, and *Merc. corr.* for purulent effusion.

Give patient absolute rest. Hot applications over pericardial region. Avoid cold applications. Feed very moderately.

Pharyngitis.

Aconite for febrile excitement.

Belladonna. Inflammatory redness of throat, with difficulty in swallowing. Rapid pulse.

Hepar sulph. when swelling in throat has developed, puss forming in the same.

Mercurius viv. if patient appears worse at night.

(Compare "Quinsy.")

Phlebitis.

Internally, *Hamamelis* every 3 to 6 hours. Externally, *Hamamelis* 1 part, water 4 parts, cloths saturated should be applied. Other remedies useful in Phlebitis are *Arnica, Pulsatilla, Merc., Hepar, Rhus tox., Apis, Baptisia, Verat. vir.* and *Lachesis.*

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Use tuberculin test in order to make a positive diagnosis.

Arsenicum iodide for incipient phthisis, with rapid loss of flesh, fever, cough, prostration and diarrhœa.

Phosphorus if following pneumonia, with dry cough, sore throat, palpitation, bloody discharge from nostrils, sweats easy, loss of strength, emaciation.

Nux vom. for gastric disorders.

Bryonia, soreness of pleura, with fever.

Agaricin, for nightsweats while standing still in the stall. If not sufficient, give

Arsenate of Quinine for advanced cases as a tonic.

Cuprum arsen., cramps in abdomen, with nausea and diarrhœa.

Pleurodynia.

Give *Aconite* × *Arnica*, and if accompanied with inflammation of the muscles, the pleura is involved, give *Aconite* × *Bryonia* on the start and after the fever is broken, give *Bryonia* × *Arnica*.

Externally it is well to apply hot, wet packing. Try Galvanism or Faradism 10 to 15 minutes daily.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Internally give *Aconite* for quick, full pulse, labored breathing, mouth hot and dry, visible membranes injected.

Bryonia for bronchial complications, loose cough.

Phosphorus, second stage, with solidified lung. Patient coughs up reddish or yellowish discharge.

Ammon. causticum. Quick, difficult breathing, rattling in throat, frequently coughs, very weak and depressed, quick

but feeble pulse, shivering, skin is alternately dry and moist.

Arsenicum. Weak pulse, cold, clammy mouth, purging, loss of appetite, depressed in spirits.

Sulphur. When patient is convalescent and as a preventive to relapse.

Accessory measures. Externally apply linseed or antiphlogistine poultices, or equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine. Horses or cattle should be kept in a large, well-ventilated box stall, well clothed with warm blankets. Rub and bandage legs. Keep fresh, cold water constantly within reach.

Pleurisy.

Aconite. To be given early. Fever, thirst, rapid pulse, skin hot and dry, rapid respiration, dry cough, restlessness.

Bryonia. Great pain of pleura, even from breathing, short, rapid respirations, groans if made to move in the least. Of no use after serous effusion has begun.

Cantharis. Following *Bryonia* in ser-

ous effusion or serofibrinous exudation. Characteristic urinary symptoms.

Apis. To promote re-absorption when effusion is of recent origin. Thirstless, dark and scanty urine, œdema of the chest wall.

Colchicine. If complicated with rheumatism, aversion to food.

Arsenicum. In the latter stage of effusion, and the foregoing remedies fail, the patient is very weak, cyanosis, restlessness.

Hepar sulph. Persistent plastic pleurisy; patient perspires easily.

Rhus tox. For acute attacks from exposure to cold and damp, muscular pains in various parts, moving about seems to give relief.

Sulphur. For slow disappearing plastic exudation, lingering cases of serous effusion, palpitation with atomic indigestion.

Kali carb. For dry pleurisy complicated with phthisis.

Merc. corr. Pleurisy with Bright's disease.

Phosphorus. Pleuro-pneumonia.

Accessory Measures.

Keep patient in a well-ventilated apartment and give absolute rest. Give strict attention to condition of bowels. For the relief of pain, hot compresses, as hot as the patient can stand, should be applied and changed frequently. Give nourishing diet but do not feed too heavy.

Pneumonia.

Aconite should be given only at the very beginning and before exudation has begun; restlessness, fever.

Veratrum vir. give early, immediately following the chill; it is of no use after hepatization has begun.

Bryonia. Most important remedy in pneumonia. My experience has been that the sooner a patient is put on to *Bryonia,* the quicker he will obtain relief. Restlessness has ceased, is inclined

to remain quiet, painful cough, mouth dry, great thirst, stomach and liver inactive, constipation, hard pulse, urine red and scanty.

Iodine. In the stage of consolidation. Fever with high temperature but no pleuritic pains, as in *Bryonia* cases. Enlarged glands, rapid emaciation, albuminuria, also an accompanying pericarditis or endocarditis.

Phosphorus. Stage of hepatization and resolution; great prostration, difficult respiration, cough, extensive mucous rales. Useful in severe case, especially in typhoid-pneumonia.

Antimon. ars. In old horses with intense dyspnœa, loud rattling in the bronchial tubes, feeble, rapid pulse, poor circulation.

Sulphur. Sthenic cases with delayed resolution, fever, sweats easy, dyspnœa.

Rhus tox. In typhoid-pneumonia, low delirium, nervous restlessness, heavy, besotted expression, swollen parotid glands, bronchial catarrh, emaciation,

weak pulse, tympanites, tenderness of the abdomen, putrid diarrhœa.

Belladonna. Intense pulmonary congestion and dry cough.

In case of *Cardiac paresis,* stimulate, use whisky, *Strychnia sulph.* or *Arom. spts. of ammonia.* Watch the pulse closely. Watch the bowels. Do not give drastic cathartics, use the enema pump daily. Let patient have plenty of fresh, cold water.

Pollevil.

Operate with the strictest asepsis. Internally give *Hepar sulph.*

Polypus (Nasal).

Use 4 per cent. sol. *Cocaine.* Remove growth with wire snare.

Prolapsus Ani.

Return protruding part. If too much swelling, reduce with hot fomentations. If part is strained out again, apply a pad over the anus. Inject astringents, viz: Tannin, Alum, Fl. Ex. Hydrastis.

Ignatia in colts if much straining is done.

Natrum bromidum if patient persistently strains. *Chloral* and *Chloroform* are also of use at times.

Ptyalism.

Examine teeth, look for foreign substances in gullet or teeth. (See code of Symptoms.)

Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Hamamelis in passive hæmorrhage, distended veins, nasal membranes, blue bleeding at anus during and after stool.

Lachesis. Constant oozing of black blood that will not coagulate, constipation, copious flow of dark urine.

Phosphorus if liver is affected or other internal organs.

Iodine has been recommended by Dr. Hughes.

Pyæmia.

Treat the same as for Septicæmia and watch for all accessible secondary abscesses and evacuate them at once.

Quittor.

Remove shoe, examine for foreign bodies, cleanse antiseptically, inject solution of Zinc sulphate 20 to 30 grains to ℥i H_2O; or strong solution Bichloride of mercury. Operate if necessary.

Quinsy.

Gelsemium for early fever with stiffness in moving and soreness of the limbs.

Aconite for active fever.

Belladonna. Throat is bright red, patient has a heavy, besotted expression.

Apis. Dryness of the mouth and throat, œdematous swelling.

Kali bich. Viscid secretion.

Hepar sulph. On pressing the throat patient flinches from pain; threatened suppuration.

Ammon. mur. Ulceration, putrid discharge.

Silicea. Abscess slow to heal.

Accessory Measures. Rub on the outside of the throat and glands Sp. Terebinth, Aq. Ammon., Oleum Olivæ, equal

parts. Apply once a day till abscess breaks, or if convenient, use poultices. When suppuration occurs, lance at once and keep clean with Bichloride solution, Lysol, Irisol, H_2O_2, or Carbolic Acid.

Rabies.

Pasteur Treatment. Locally treat wounds with strict asepsis. If disease has fully developed, destroy animal at once. Internal treatment is very uncertain and attended with great danger.

Ranula.

Open with a lancet. Treat the wound with Calendula lotion. Internally give *Mercurius vivus.* If symptoms of inflamation develop, precede the *Merc.* with a few doses of *Aconite.*

Rheumatism.

Aconite. Fever, temperature 103°–105°. Restlessness, affected parts very red, swollen and tender to the touch, hurried respiration, unable to pass water, great thirst, swelling shifts from one part to another.

Bryonia. Unable to move, breathing painful, stiffness of joints, respirations short and catchy, dark dry stools, cold, dry winds aggravate, "*moving about causes pain.*"

Rhus tox. Damp and wet weather aggravate symptoms. "*Moving about relieves.*" Hot applications afford relief. Continued restlessness, whether lying or standing.

Belladonna. If at commencement there are swelling of joints or other parts red and shining; horse starts every now and then, eyes staring and bright, pupils dilated, visible pulsation of large superficial arteries, especially noticeable are the carotids where exposed.

Caulophyllum. In rheumatism of the fetlock joints, shifts from one leg to another, especially in mares which have been with foal and have miscarried.

Ruta graveolens. In cases where the knees and hocks are affected, accompanied with constipation.

Pulsatilla. In subacute cases with

little fever. Pains shift frequently from part to part, pains violent, drawing and jerking of the muscles, chilliness.

Colchicine (Merck's) for "typical acute articular rheumatism." (Colchicine 4 to 10 grains; alcohol, 10 to 15 min.; H_2O, q. s. ad 3iv.) Repeat every two to four hours. Reduce this dose if it causes disturbance of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Cimicifuga. Especially indicated in pregnant mares. Pleurodynia, articular rheumatism of lower part of limbs.

Cactus grand. for rheumatism of diaphragm.

Arnica. Bruised feeling and soreness of muscles.

Spigelia. Pericarditis or endocarditis of rheumatic fever.

Kalmia. Pains shift from joint to joint.

Ledum pal. Arthritic nodosites, small joints affected; pains begin below and travel upward.

Ranunculus. Rheumatism of the chest, intercostals; great soreness on pressure.

Phytolacca. Pericostal rheumatism of long bones and tendinous attachments of muscles.

Sulphur. In chronic rheumatism; pains worse at night; burning heat of the feet, synovitis with effusion.

General Measures.

Keep patient in well-ventilated stall, free from draughts. Envelop joints, where possible, with cotton. Keep the prima via open. If pain very excessive, apply:

℞. Pot. carbonate.....℥i
Tr. opium.....℥iv
Misce.

Retention of Fœtal Membranes.

Remove carefully with the hand, under strict antiseptic precautions. Use *Carbolic Acid, Creolin, Irisol, Lysol* or *Merc. bichlor.* solution as douche. Internally give *Secale cornut., Sabina, Sulphur.*

Ringbone.

Use firing irons, then apply blister given for curb.

Ringworm.

Externally apply blue mercurial ointment; internally give *Arsen. alb., Sulphur, Calcarea carbon.*

Rickets.

Symptoms: Animal (dogs) has a voracious appetite, nevertheless is emaciated and feeble, joints swell, back curves, dog looks crippled.

Treatment: Good, nourishing food. Give *Sulphur*, after which give *Acid phosphoric, Ammon. carbon., Rhus tox.* and *China.*

Roaring.

Give *Arsen. alb., Phosphorus, Sulphur* in the order given, or if necessary, operate.

Rot of Sheep.

Causes: Marshy pastures, wet seasons, spoiled musty hay or straw, when given as feed; putrid drinking water; lying in open air in damp, cold weather.

Symptoms: Weak, staggering gait,

frequent coughing, sad look, bloated eyelids, coryza, soft, painless tumor on top of neck, pale skin, hair is dull, wool falls out or is easily pulled out, becomes gradually weaker, dropsical appearance of back part of body, finally diarrhœa sets in and animal dies of prostration. Attacks generally single sheep, but sometimes destroys whole flocks.

Treatment: First remove causes, give *China* × *Arsen.*, good, wholesome food, plenty of salt to lick. If above fail, try *Acid. muriat.* and *Lycopod.*

Rot of Swine.

Causes: Damp, cold and close sties; spoiled food, infection and constitutional derangements.

Diagnosis: Loss of appetite, lassitude, etc. Bristles become loose at lower extremities, they look red and bleeding. Hindquarters become lame, fever and thirst, vesicles break out on the tongue, diarrhœa sets in, terminates in gangrene and death.

Treatment: Aconite, Cocculus, Rhus tox., Sulphur should be used with substantial. good food; daily washing in cold water, clean sties. Give *China* if great feebleness.

Rubeola.

Attacks swine. *Aconite* for fever, follow with *Pulsatilla* and *Sulphur.* Isolate sick animals from healthy ones. Keep dry and warm.

Satyriasis.

Prevent self-abuse by applying stallion support. Internally give *Phosphorus, Nux vom., Platina* or *Staphisagria.*

Scarlatina.

Contagion: The period of contagion is from the first appearance of the eruption till desquamation is complete.

Incubation: From two to eight days.

Stages: Incubation, prodromal, eruption, desquamation.

Varieties: Regular form, irregular form, malignant form.

Symptoms: Onset, chill, nausea or convulsions.

Rash: Appears first about neck and shoulders, then extends over trunk and extremities. Reaches height on second, sometimes third day. Disappears in reverse order.

Desquamation: Usually begins on fifth day, may anticipate or delay; lasts seven to ten days or more.

Complications: Convulsions, ulcerative or gangrenous angina, otitis media, adenitis, cellulitis, pleurisy, endocarditis, pericarditis, articular rheumatism, nephritis, uremia.

Nephritis may appear at any stage, usually latter half of first or early in second week or later. No patient is safe till six weeks after convalescence.

Prognosis: Should always be guarded, it is more grave in the young.

Causes of Death: From early malignancy, septic cases, severe local complications or late nephritis.

TREATMENT.

Gelsemium. Early in the disease, patient is dull and apathetic; prostration, weak pulse.

Belladonna. Indicated in sthenic cases only. Rash smooth and bright red, great restlessness; cerebral congestion with brain irritation, twitching of groups of muscles to violent delirium, severe throat symptoms, fæces bright red, "strawberry tongue," pulse full, strong, accellerated, glands of the neck swollen, grinding of the teeth or chewing motion of the mouth.

Rhus tox. Regular form of scarlatina, rash contains small red points or fine vesicles; scarlatina with typhoid-like condition, high temperature, parotid glands enlarged, tongue red, restlessness, thin, offensive evacuations. In adynamic cases with high temperature, drowsiness, great restlessness and nervousness, throat red and swollen, early prostration followed by stupor, scanty urine, albuminuria, œdematous swelling, give *Apis mel.*

Merc. iodatus for ulcerated throat with glandular swelling, fœtor, salivation and great prostration.

Arsen. alb., delayed eruption, or retrocession after appearance, with pale and cold surface, small pulse and great prostration, convulsions, stupor, putrid sore throat, scanty urine, fœtid, involuntary diarrhœa, also subacute nephritis.

Cuprum aceticum, spasms, frothing at mouth, visible mucous membranes, especially of eye, are red or purple.

Cantharis for nephritis in the acute stage; scanty and high colored urine, threatened uræmia.

Snake Bites.

Sp. frumenti in large doses, *Arom. spirits of ammonia.* Externally, cautery.

Sore Teats.

Graphites, 5 grains, night and morning. Externally apply 25 per cent. cerate of Succus calendulæ.

Sprains.

Arnica. Internally and externally; rubbing and moderate exercise. Try hot applications.

Spasm of Diaphragm.

Aconite, Stannum, Nux vom.

Spasm of Larynx.

Bromine.

Spavin (Bone).

Use firing iron and apply blister as given for curbs.

Specks on the Cornea.

Cannabis Ind. is the principal remedy, even in chronic cases. *Belladonna* if there is no secretion of tears. If due to injury, use *Arnica lotion* externally.

Spermatorrhœa.

Strychnia × *Phosphorus. Staphisagria.*

Splenitis.

Commence with *Aconite* × *Bryonia,* then follow, after giving a few doses of the above, with *Arsen. alb.* If caused by

injuries, give *Acon.* × *Arnica.* If region of spleen is very sensitive, *Acon.* × *Nux* every two hours.

Stringhalt.

Operate. Internally give

Ignatia if patient is easily startled or frightened.

Agaricus mus. Twitching ceases when at rest.

Cuprum met. Spasms extremely severe, indicating deep-seated disease and structural change in the nerve centers.

Arsen. alb. Symptoms worse at night, restlessness, weakness; when brought on by work, comes on periodically; constitutionally impoverished.

Zinc sulphate. When produced by injury or is a sequel to some exhausting disease.

Strangles.

Isolate patient at once. Poultice throat, or apply

℞. Sp. Terebinthina .....
Aqua Ammonia ..... } Equal parts.
Ol. Olivæ .....

Internally give: *Aconite* for fever, *Belladonna* if swelling is very large and painful, *Merc. viv.*, salivation; *Sanguinaria* × *Guaiacum ammoniatum* for soreness and rattling in the throat. Disinfect surroundings.

Stomach, Rupture of.

No cure. Give *Morphia* or *Chloroform* to relieve suffering.

Stomach Staggers.

Nux vom. × *Belladonna.*

Stomacace.

In horses, commence with a few doses of *Aconite*, followed, in the order given, by *Staphisagria*, *Merc. solubilis*, *Acid phosphoric* and lastly *Sulphur*. In cattle, sheep and swine, give *Acid. sulphuris*, *Merc. solub.* If the animals are unable to chew on account of pain, give *Staphisagria.*

Stupor.

Gelsemium, *Arsenic. alb.*

Super-purgation.

Aloe. Loose motions accompanied by great straining, soreness and raw appearance of the anus. Patient appears weak and exhausted after motion; quantities of gelatinous-looking materials come away with the stools.

Antimon. crud. Diarrhœa which alternates with constipation; dung balls are coated with mucus; rumbling in the abdomen, due to fermentation of ingesta; inability to retain water, urine thick and cloudy; animal is troubled with flatulence, extremely drowsy, loses flesh rapidly, occasionally an eruption of the skin, tongue coated with a thick fur down the middle.

Acid phosphoric. Exhausting diarrhœa of long standing, apparently painless, and the animal is unable to retain its fæces, constantly passing some involuntarily.

Arsen. alb. Diarrhœa with extreme weakness and emaciation; constant desire to drink; extremities cold; skin rough

and coat harsh; eyes sunken; occasionally griping pains; fæces fluid and watery.

Bryonia. Diarrhœa during the heat of summer, due to exposure to atmospheric changes from great heat to sudden cold, or drinking cold water when heated from work.

Camphor. Diarrhœa with shivering and coldness in the early stage with considerable abdominal pain.

Pulsatilla for sucking foals; fæces variable, evacuated without pain, pass away spontaneously; diarrhœa generally occurs through the night.

Merc. cor., shiny fæces in dysentery, accompanied with some blood and offensive odor.

Ipecacuanha. Diarrhœa in young foals, fæces pappy, deep-yellow color, considerable griping pain attends the evacuations.

Podophyllum. Young animals' diarrhœa, prolapse of rectum from straining, especially indicated if small intestines are affected.

Rheum. "Purgation on movement," action of bowels normal while patient is at rest, but on being driven purging comes on.

Surfeit.

Sulphur, chief remedy, also *Staph.* and *Dulcam.* If parts become denuded of hair, give *Natrum mur.* × *Lycopodium;* if due to cold, *Acon.* × *Bryonia;* for itching and sweating, *Kali carbonicum.* Externally apply damp, hot cloths.

Tape Worm.

The internal administration of *Cina* for a month, a dose to be given two to three times a day, consecutively, has a very favorable influence on the constitution and doubtless produces such a healthy state of the mucous membrane lining the intestinal canal that the locality becomes unfavorable to the life and existence of these parasites. *Spigelia* might also be put to the test, especially if giddiness, colic, lassitude and itching at the anus are marked symptoms.

Tetanus.

First of all, keep patient in a darkened, well-ventilated and absolutely quiet box stall. Loud talking or any noise whatever should be avoided, the more perfect the silence the better for the patient. The attendant should move about in the quietest and most deliberate manner possible. From a medicinal standpoint, *Aconite* will cure absolutely and alone if the difficulty can be distinctly traced to undue exposure to cold or sudden shock from local injury.

Strychnia. The writer has cured tetanus with this drug. This fact goes to prove the actual existence of the double action of drugs. I mean that each and every drug has two actions on the system *distinctly opposite to each other.* For instance, take tetanus. We all know that *Strychnia* given in physiological doses produces the same or at least similar symptoms as we find in a case of tetanus. It is not to be understood, however, that if a person has taken an

over-dose of strychnia he should be given a minute dose of the same drug to overcome the action of the other larger dose, but it *does* mean that each disease exhibits a certain class of symptoms and that every drug when given in toxic dose does the same. Now, then, I believe that if we study the symptoms carefully, classify them, in other words, we will find that they correspond to a class of symptoms produced by some drug. Our thorough knowledge, therefore, of "specific drug action" is imperative, because we can then pick that drug which does correspond, give it in minute dose and get good results. Now as to how this theory works out, I believe when we give a toxic dose, the amount and strength of such dose is so great that it simply overpowers the natural strength of the body, thereby setting up a set of symptoms peculiar to itself, which are visible; but this same drug, if given where a disease exhibits the same or similar class of symptoms as the drug does, in minute

dose, will affect those particular organs inasmuch as it arouses their vitality and resisting power and stimulates them to action, putting them, in other words, into a natural and working condition.

Acid hydrocyanic 3x. In five drop doses if *Aconite* fails this agent may be usefully employed.

Thrush.

Stalls should be kept absolutely clean. Foot washed out once a day with *Lysol* solution or 1-1000 *Merc. bichloride.* The crevices should be packed with dry calomel once a day till cured.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculin. Lots of fresh air.

(See "Consumption.")

Tympanites.

Colchicum. *Arsenicum* × *Nux vom.*, *Aconite* × *Arsenicum* if accompanied with much pain. If they perspire, give *Pulsatilla.*

Ulcers.

Keep ulcer clean. Apply Senn's dusting powder (*Borac. acid,* 4 parts; *Salicylic acid,* 1 part), put on thickly and cover with bandage, or use

Aristol or *Iodoform.* Apply same as above and bandage.

Ulcer of Cornea.

Bandage, exerting some pressure; hot applications are sometimes useful to allay pain and promote healing. Atropine, gr. i to H_2O ℥i, twice per day if ulcer is central. If ulcer is marginal and deep, *Eserine* gr. ½ to ℥i of H_2O once a day. *Formaline* 1 to 2000 is sometimes useful as a wash two or three times a day. In indolent ulcers, mild irritants, such as powdered *Calomel* or *Yellow Oxide of Merc.*, gr. viii, to vaseline ℥i will hasten resolution.

Internally give *Rhus tox., Hepar sulph., Silicea, Arsen. alb., Merc. sol., Aurum, Thuja, Sulphur.*

Urticaria.

Arsenicum, Apis, Croton tig., Nux vom., Strych. phosph.

Locally: Alkaline baths—Sol. *Urtica urens.*

Urine (Bloody).

Aconite for inflammatory symptoms.

Ipecac. in epidemic cases.

Cantharis when caused by insects.

Uva ursi for frequent emission of blood.

Veratrum vir. if accompanied with constipation.

Merc. vivus, when hard dung is expelled mixed with thick, coagulated blood.

Arnica, from injury.

In obstinate cases give *Phosphorus* × *Sulph.*

Urine (Dribbling).

Pulsatilla is chief remedy. *Arnica,* from injury; *Gelsemium,* due to paralysis; *Ferrum met.* if *Gels.* fails.

Urine (Retention of).

Aconite at commencement.

Cantharis or *Hyoscyamus.*

Acidum phosphoricum. If painful urging *Kali acetic.*

Catheterize if necessary.

Vertigo.

Belladonna will relieve in most cases, as it is due to retardation of the flow of blood from the brain.

Arnica is indicated if caused by injury.

Nux vom., if due to derangement of the digestive tract.

Vomiting.

Ipecac, Veratrum, Antimon. crud., Cuprum, Bismuth. subnit.

Vaginitis.

The first thing to observe is cleanliness. The best method of insuring this is to freely wash out the canal and uterus with tepid solution of *Merc. corrosiv.*, consisting of one part of drug to 1,000 of H_2O.

After the parts are real clean, then use a lotion of *Hydrastis Can.*, 1 part to 6 parts of H_2O. *Hydrastis* is to be given also internally.

Warts.

Apply *Argent. nitras*, 10–30 gr. to ʒi of H_2O once a day. Internally give *Thuja occident. Calcarea carb.*, also *Sepia.*

Worms.

Cina, Spigelia, Filix mas, Calc. carb. or *Terebinth.*

Wounds.

First. Have everything sterile that touches the wound—hands, instruments, sponges, sutures, dressings, etc.

Second. Stop hæmorrhage completely before closing the wound.

Third. For irrigation, sterile water, or better, normal salt solution.

Fourth. Allow no dead space for the accumulation of fluids; permit as little tension on the stitches as possible.

Fifth. Provide no drainage, unless for some special reason it is expected that fluids may accumulate in the wound.

For dressings, see under "Surgery," using either Dr. Nicholas Senn's dressing:

℞ Boracic acid.....1 part.
Salicylic acid.....4 parts, mix.

or plain *Iodoform.* In many cases the author has found a 25 per cent. solution of *Succus calendula* the best dressing. (Boericke & Tafel's preparation.)

SURGICAL HINTS.

For the benefit of those who do not specialize in this branch, but who may be called on almost any time to perform some surgical operation or other, the author deemed it advisable to devote a few pages to the subject, and we will direct our attention first to the

Operative Region.

As all patients which come to the Veterinary Surgeon are blessed with a coat of hair, the operative region should be shaved. Owing to the fact that few patients are operated on under complete anæsthesia, therefore, apt to move more or less, a safety razor should be used in preference to the ordinary kind, avoiding thereby accidental cutting. After completing the shaving process, the part should be washed with warm water and castile soap; then covered with cloths

dipped in a 1-1000 bichloride solution or a 1-30 carbolic solution. This dressing should remain in place until immediately before the operation. In the meantime the surgeon should get his instruments and other appliances ready in order to avoid any unnecessary delay after the operation has commenced. Immediately before the operation the shaved part should be washed and brushed with potash soap, then rubbed with alcohol and then irrigated with 1-500 bichloride solution. All cloths and sponges used should be rinsed, as often as they become soiled, in 1-500 bichloride solution. The region to be operated upon should be kept covered with the cloths or towels dipped in the bichloride solution until the surgeon commences his incision; and during the entire operation great care should be exercised to keep every portion of the wound covered except that part which the surgeon must have exposed for the continuance of his work. The

Instruments.

should be boiled for about five (5) minutes prior to the operation, except the knives, which should not be boiled longer than three (3) minutes, as longer boiling will affect the cutting edge. During the operation keep all instruments and needles to be used in a 1-40 carbol. solution. The

Sponges.

should be cleansed in a soda solution, then immersed in water to which has been added about 10 to 15 grains of Potassium permanganate. This will turn them brown, but by rinsing them in a bowl of water, to which has been added

℞ Acid hydrochloric ..... ℥v.
Sod. hyposulphite ..... ℥iss.
Mx.

they can be bleached. After washing them with boiling water, they may then be placed in a 1-1000 bichloride solution ready for use.

The Wound.

Unless the wound is infected, it need not be flushed or irrigated with antiseptic solutions. If, however, flushing or irrigating proves necessary, a normal salt solution should be used, followed with a 1-2000 solution of bichloride. In operations about the mouth, bladder or intestines, a boracic acid solution or a sterilized saline solution should be used.

Dressing of Wounds

after completion of an operation, depends, in veterinary practice, entirely upon the location. In some instances a dry powder dressing is the most desirable kind, such as:

℞ Acetanilid,
Boracic acid ..... aa ℥iiiss.
Iodoform ..... ℥i.
Mixed.

or Iodoform alone has found favor with some surgeons.

Dr. Nicholas Senn's Dusting Powder

is also considerably in use, the formula for which is

℞ Salicylic acid ..... 1 part.
Acid boracic ..... 4 parts.
Mixed.

The author has used the cerate of Succus calendula with great success in many cases and would advise every practitioner to have a sufficient quantity on hand at all times.

Last but not least comes

The Operator's Hands.

Pare nails and clean around and under them with a knife. Clean arms, hands and nails with a brush thoroughly in hot water and potash soap (Pearline). Then wash in alcohol (full strength) and then in a 1-1000 bichloride or 1-30 carbolic solution. The hands should be allowed to remain wet.

Approximate Measures.

1 min. varies from 1 to 2 drops.
1 fluid drachm equals about 1 teaspoonful.
2 fluid drachms equals about 1 dessertspoonful.
4 fluid drachms equals about 1 tablespoonful.
2 fluid ounces equals about 1 wineglassful.
4 fluid ounces equals about 1 teacupful.

The Metric System.

TABLE OF APPROXIMATION.

Apothecaries.	Grams (nearly).		Grams (exactly).
Grain i equals	.06	or	.06479
℈i equals	1.30	or	1.2958
ʒi equals	4.	or	3.8874
℥i equals	30.	or	31.103

Mechanism of Labor.

Horses carry their young 11 months.
Cattle carry their young 9 months.
Sheep carry their young 5 months.
Hogs carry their young 4 months.
Dogs carry their young 2 months.

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